THIS EVENING, SEE BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK

THIS EVENING, at 8-DAVID COPPERFIELD.

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
Willer W. Warden. Miss Jone Burker Messre, W. H. Norton.
Closs Peters. V. A. Lomidson, W. S. Andrews, Miss Blanche Gray.
Mr. Jil. P. Coarton, Miss. Mary Carr. Miss De La Res.

THIS EVENING-SATAN IN PARIS; JENNY LIND: Miss

TIOS EVENING, THE ELVES OF THE STATUE BRIDE-PAS DE FASCINATION: The World Shorts, Madame Strabinger and full company.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—OPERA.
THIS EVENING at 0.—The Open of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANPARA: Min Carolina Ricidings, Mr. Wu. Castle, Miss Zelda Rarrison, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Miss Sophie Morast, Mr. Ed. Seguin, Mr. Janess Elizabers.

THIS EVEN NO. AT S.—THREE FAST WOMEN; ROBERT, THE DEVIL. Mos Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

TRIS AFTERINGAN at 2, and TRIS EVENING at 74 UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN—lits, G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L.
Jamkson, Misson Jennin Clearer. Lebos, Scholl, Lebrun, Messir
Hadaway, Puly. W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviand,
Bridgman, Anderson, Wilson, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI08111ES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, last work of the imagen. OLD TIME'S ROCKS. Mesera Don Bryant, Neil Bryant, Dave Reed, in Howard, Dan Ermett, Master Ryan.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, ARE IS BALLADS, COMPLAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH AVE. HOTEL—WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO-DAY SET THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. C.

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TO DAY and THIS EVENING exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Bradford, SEALERS RUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the
benefit of the Soldiers Orphane Home.

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TO DAY, free exhibition at the Phrenological Museum of Fowler &

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as aguar An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Linewise, 17 Henrichts G. Covent danden, W. C.), are Agents for the sole of 11th TRIBUNE. They will also receive Susagarranes and Assessments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the America and the City of Boston this port we have received four days later news from

Europe.

The warlike preparations in Germany and Italy continue. The French Envoy to Austria has left Vienna without having accomplished anything. Prussia, Aestria and Bavaria were massing troops on the frontier of Saxony. It is reported that the army of Austria will soon be raised to 900,000, and that of Italy to 430,000 men. In the Federal Diet a motion was shortly to be introduced for the mobilization of the entire Federal army.

The belief in a European Congress is again gaining ground, and it was stated that Prussia and Italy had consented to it.

sented to it.

A dispatch from Trieste states that the Austrian Corps
of Mexican volunteers has been disbanded and the greater
portion carolled in the Austrian army.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone an-ounced that the Government would unite the bill con-erning the redistribution of seats with the Reform bill, he bill was read a second time and the Committee was ced for May 29.

The Russians have gained another important victory over the Khan of Bokhara, in Central Asia. A Regra, General Agent, No. 141 Breadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES FER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE

BY THE STREET OF THE STREET, 1,000 French soldiers left Vera Cruz, on May 3, to return to France, but on May 10, 350 arrived at the same place to redefere the Foreign Legion.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral services attending the death of the late Rev. Theodore Clapp, at Louisville, were of peculiar in-terest. The Rev. J. G. Forman preached a sermon from the text Genesis v. 24: "And Enoch walked with God," and gave a very touching enogy of the deceased. The re-mains were interred with Masonic ceremonials.

The corner-stone of Steinway's new music hall in Fif-centh-st, was laid on Saturday afternoon, with appropri-te ceremonies. Subsequently to the outdoor excresses here was an elegant entertainment given by the Messrs, teinway in their well-known piano-forte rooms.

The rearly meeting of Hicksite Friends commenced at heir meeting-house in Rutherford place, Storyosant-quare, yesterday, with a very large attendance. The neetings continue during the week.

The interest of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. in Havana steamships, the Brazil steamers and the Savannah Empire line, have passed under the control of Messrs. Garrison & Allen of this city.

The funeral of Mr. Jones, the fireman who was accidentally killed a few nights since at Brooklyn, occurred on Sunday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1,200

A young man was swindled out of \$300, by parties who advertised for persons who wished to go into mainess. He thereupon caused the arrest of one of his robbers. Another is still at large. firemen attending the service.

The first application has been received for quarters in the Battery Barracks, the parties applying being a poor woman with five children, who had been living in a tene-

mory in Twenty-sixth-st. at 2:30 p. m., and thence pro-

A billiard match for the championship of the Hudson River took place at Catskill, Friday evening. Mr. Hunt-ley won by 70 points. A second trial occurs next Wednes-

day.

The strike of the shipwrights does not appear likely to reach adjustment. The cankers, carpenters and riggers are as firmly united as ever against their late employers. In Boston, John Moran has been found guilty of the marder of Mary Ellen Reamy, and has been sentenced to be hanged, at such time as the Governor may appoint.

There was a configuration at Oil City, Pa., on Saturday, thich destroyed half the place, at a loss of \$,000,000, thich is very inconsiderably covered by insurance. The Rev. Dr. Pise, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo at Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the age of 64 years, and will be buried to-morrow.

In the North Carolina Convention, another proposition o adjourn sine die has been voted down. The Conven-ion will probably remain in session three weeks.

A development of almost inexpressible periody on the eart of an Italian adventurer to this country, is given to be public in the Bourgevani-Eaton case. There was a fracas in the basement of No. 166 Fourth-st. turday night, in the course of which Richard Pollard, years of ege, was stabbed and killed.

Louis A. Colin has been held to answer for embezzling \$12,000 of the funds of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and has n locked up to await investigation.

The easterly end of the old Harrisburg Bridge, reaching from Harrisburg, Pa., to Foster Island, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning.

Hunter's Island, comprising about 280 acres of land, has ately become the property of the Hon. A. C. Kingsland or about \$200,000. Mr. James Stephens gave an address on Irish affairs in looper fusitute on Saturday evening to a moderate sized

Messrs. Brady and Shea, counsel for Jeff Davis, are ported to have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

The convention of Fathew Matthew Societies met yes-rday, and organized for the ensuing year. The Lower Canadian elections have resulted in large ajorities in favor of confederation.

majorities in layer of confederation.

Gold was not so firm Saturday, under the European advices, and closed at 18th after selling at 1804. The export of the week from this port will amount to \$9,500,000. Government stocks of all issues were higher noder the steamer's news. Money is easier and call loans are quoted at 627 per cent, with a tendency to lower rates. Freights are dull.

CONGRESS. MAY 26 .- The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the House Passport bill was concurred in. A bill was introduced to protect the rights of veteran volunte as in respect to bounties. The Tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment to allow horse railroad companies to add the tax to their fares, was rejected. The salary of the Internal Revenue Commissioner was fixed at \$4,000. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment to appoint the Commissioner by joint resolution, but after an exciting debate withdrew it. Without reporting back the bill, the House adjourned.

Messrs. Charles O'Conor and George Shea arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning on a visit to their client, Jeff. Davis, and to consult with him in relation to the approaching trial.

The Courrier des Etats Unis declares itself enabled o inform those of the American newspapers which persist in an offensive and incomprehensible doubt as to the evacuation of Mexico by the French," that the | Craig. 2,599; Scudder, 1,835; Total, 7,557. That, Government has signed a treaty with the Transatlantic | surely, is not a contemptible basis for a new State-

The Baltimore American states that Heister Clymer s to be withdrawn as a candidate for Governor of are, their rights are as sacred as if they were mil-Pennsylvania, and some one put up instead whose lions. But Oregon, when she became a State, forbade record will not turn the stomachs of such "Conserva- negroes to live on her soil at all: yet she has betives" as Cowan and Doolittle, who are parties to the come a good Union anti-Slavery State, though ten arrangement. This is as it should be. It is not fair to Gen. Geary to let him run alone. Do put up somebody who can make a race, and not let the election go faith and patience. We are confident that, if Abo by default.

Dispatches from Memphis state that the Civil Rights bill, legalizing slave marriages and making all persons equal before the law, has passed both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature, and is a law. It is added that all the Freedmen's Courts have been abolished in consequence-a proceeding to be viewed with less satisfaction, inasmuch as the legal title to equal rights and the complete enjoyment of the same by the freedmen are two very different things.

Ridge, a Cherokee chief, setting forth the grounds of the fend among the. Cherokees, now demanding the attention of the Senate. We do not, of course, indorse his view of the character and career of John Ross; but, having given the Ross party a hearing, we could not refuse one to the Ridge. The matter is one of wide and deep interest; and some of Mr. Ridge's citations from public documents will be found decidedly pungent.

RECONSTRUCTION IN CONGRESS.

We hear with satisfaction that the Union Senators nave been holding several private conferences with regard to Reconstruction, and that there is a prospect of agreement that the plan, as it shall be finally shaped by a majority, will (as in the House) be voted for by all who still adhere to the party. This resolve s so manifestly wise and expedient, that we can hardly doubt its ultimate adoption. And, if it is to be adopted at some time, why not forthwith?

Had this course been adopted at the outset, the original plan of the Joint Committee, proposing in substance that each State which saw fit to exclude the Colored (or any other) race from power in the Government, by denying it the Right of Suffrage, should not henceforth be allowed to count that race as a basis of representation in Congress, would have received more than the required two-thirds vote in the Senate, as it actually did in the House, and would ere this have been so far on the road to Ratification that the ex-Rebel States would have been required to choose between coming into Congress under it and staying out indefinitely. But Mr. Sumner's unfortunate contempt for every one's opinion but his own was allowed to defeat that most righteous and beneficent proposition, throwing us back to where we began: and it will be difficult to devise a substitute that will be so certain at once of commanding the assent of the loyal States and affording no ground of even plausible complaint to the other sort. Had that proposition been adopted, we should have carried every loyal State triumphantly in our ensuing elections, and secured Impartial Suffrage throughout the Union within Rights here in New-York, and in most of the loyal States. Connecticut (for example) is very likely to there was now no alternative—and had every slave cordwainer who received \$5 for making a pair of boots tionment-will almost certainly do so if her Blacks | land on the return of Peace, the South could have | his hat, his coat, his dinner, his lodging-so that Nashould not be counted. Who believes that she would again refuse the Right of Suffrage to her Blacks, when she would thereby lose a Member of Congress? And how long would South Carolina persist in accepting two or three Members with Negro Proscription rather | Here are two immense facts: You may not like are morally certain. And so of others.

Amendment first reported from the Joint Committee to any other. It is short, simple, and not only ex- Yankees. It is amazing that pride, mortification, champions of the Eight-Hour Reform. plains but commends itself. Thus, in the Connecticut and the bitterness of defeat, can close the eyes of the . Why does an intelligent, capable able-bodied man in

The 9th Regiment will parade to-day, leaving their they could n't help it-but, if taking an old-fashioned by a gill apiece of cut-throat vinegar, would have excused them, they would have taken the drugs and dodged the vote.

satisfied. And, if they should not be obliged to, it will be for lack of practical wisdom joined with excess

misunderstand it.

Such are our general views. But, whatever may be | duced. the shape ultimately given to the plan of Congress, we pray every Union Senator to give it his vote.

The Senate is expected soon to take up the President's Veto of the bill admitting Colorado as a State facts in the case should be clearly understood.

September, 1864, "upon this particular question (the adoption of a State Government), 6,192 votes were cast; and, of this number, a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change." -This is a great mistake. The President's confi-

"DESVER Colorado, May 25, 180 MESSIS EVANA MESSIS AND ANALYSIS ANALYSI

The people of Colorado in 1864 voted not then to become a State. That vote was, for the time, cenclusive. Why should not their recent vote in faror of becoming a State be accorded equal weight? The vote by which they decided, last September, to

vote for Governor in November was-Gilpin, 3,123; Packet Company to embark and carry back to France one which the Pacific Railroad ought to reach in 1807,

and which will thereupon be peopled more rapidly

We deeply regret that the framers of her Constitution failed to enfranchise her Blacks. Few as they years have not yet clapsed since she voted-5,479 to 651-to banish Blacks from her soil. We must have litionists shall now admit Colorado, she will reform her Constitution and secure Equal Rights within three years-helping, meantime, to establish them throughout the Union.

BLACK LABOR AND WHITE CAPITAL. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: In your comments on Gov. Perry's letter, you charge him with inconsistency in that he affirms that the freed man would be influenced in his vote by his employer; and, elsewhere, that to endow the freedman with suffrage would be to promote the old prejudice of labor against capital.

Permit me to suggest that similar sympathies with an em-Permit me to suggest that similar sympathies with an em-ployer's politics, and similar prejudices against Capital, will doubtless exist here as in other countries. Employers, if they choose to do so, can always control the suffrages of those de-pendent on them; while Labor is constantly assuming some form, more or less demonstrative, against Capital. Fearful axioms, you know, sometimes disturb the peaceful relations of employer and employe, involving in anarchy whole communi-ties.

It seems to me, therefore, consistent and true that while in It seems to the, therefore, consistent and true that while in the South Labor remains unexcited in its secret jenlousy against Capital, the servant will readily follow his master, but, at the same time, wiexed reformists, seeking political dvancement, can set them at variance, by the prejudice always on hand, of the poor against the rich. Experience has demonstrated those facts as concurrent in civilized society. Unhappily, the Southern employer will have to contend against the far more natural and reciprocal prejudice of race.

Respectfully yours, &c., Charles J. Radford.

P. S.—The political power of our colored population will be controlled by Northern White missionaries and the Black preachers.

C. J. E.

Derlington, S. C., May 20, 1866.

Remarks by The Tribune.

Our correspondent is mistaken in his assumption that employers can always control the suffrages" of those they employ, (who, by the way, are not more "dependent" than the other class.) We employ a good many men; most of whom, we presume, usually vote as we do; yet, were we to undertake (what we never did) to "control" their votes, we believe we should turn more votes from our side than to it. Such has been the general result, so far as we have observed, of efforts by employers to "control" the votes of their workmen.

We trust most Southern planters have too much ense to undertake to "control" the votes of their aborers; yet we are confident that a majority of the latter, if well treated, would usually vote as their employers did. The latter take newspapers, own books, &c., which the former would gladly read; thus the minds of the laborers would insensibly be molded to the views of their employers. Ignorance and insignificance like to find themselves in accord with intelligence and consequence. Some laborers will find gratification in voting against their employers; but these are not the majority.

The solemn truth is, that the planters are making a great mistake. When the downfall of Slavery was insured by Mr. Lincoln's first Proclamation of Freedom, they should have urged Jeff. Davis to anticipate Lincoln's second proclamation by one of his own. (He. we understand, was ready: but they were not.) a very few years. We need it to help us secure Equal Had this been done-denouncing Lincoln and the Northern incendiaries vehemently, but insisting that tion of wages would be insured. For instance, a lose a Representative in Congress at the next Appor- | been proffered a musket and promised 40 acres of stayed out of the Union or come into it on her own ture's law of so much for so much would not be terms. Her failure to improve her opportunity seems evaded. to us a blindness akin to madness.

But the Confederacy is dead and Slavery abolished. the old bottles! Why won't they realize that their antry on the face of the earth! They seem to be thoroughly cured of the nonsense of driving the negro race out of the country; why won't they step right aries," and win the lasting confidence and loyalty of the Blacks by deserving it? It is not yet If this canot be carried, we greatly prefer the adapted to each other, and at bottom like each other better, than either do our sharp, hard, angular lands, and might sell every good negro a few acres

AUSTRIA. PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

Our last editorial remarks on the war complication in Europe referred to new negotiations between France and Austria concerning the sale of Venetia. These negotiations, as we showed, raised in many Austrian papers the hope that they would lead to the complete isolation, and thus to the inevitable defeat of Prussia, which in such a case would, of course, have been expected to pay for the loss of Venetia and for the expenses of the armaments.

Later advices from Europe state that the special envoy from France to Austria had left Vienna without having accomplished his mission. Prussia is fully aware of the danger which the loss of her foreign allies would involve for her, and has, therefore, hastwhich was signed at Berlin on May 12, and one of the Italy shall contract a separate treaty with Austria in

the event of their being attacked by that Power, Thus the outbreak of a war between Prussia and Italy on the one hand, and Austria and the German this year, those who farnish the arable land, the teams, Confederation on the other, is again considered imminent. The massing of Prussian, Austrian and entitled to their share (per agreement) of the products Bayarian troops on the frontier of Saxony continues. Prussia has also threatened the kingdom of Hanoverformerly the ally of Prussia, but now siding with the laborer will be one" until laborers save at least a part pending elections. And great care should be taken | majority of the Federal Diet-with military occupation. In the Federal Diet, a motion for the mobilization of the Federal Army was shortly to be intro-

Count Bismark has recently taken several important steps, intended to lessen and as much as possible to overcome the opposition of the German Liberals to him and to his schemes. The first step was the proposition made at the Federal Diet for a convocation of a German Parliament, to be elected by general of the Union; and it is important that the controlling suffrage. He next intrusted some prominent members of the Liberal party in the Prussian Parliament of 1848 with elaborating a detailed plan of federal reform. to be proposed by Prussia at Frankfort. He next dissolved the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in order, as his letter to the King states, to give to the people an opportunity to express their opinion on the situation, claiming, however, at the same time, an entire confidence in the patriotism of the majority of the present Chamber. Other measures are to follow. correction. Berlin papers assert that Bismark intends to form a new Ministry, one-half of whose members would consist of Liberals, and that he seriously thinks of proclaiming the Constitution of Germany of 1849 as voted by the German Parliament.

Thus far we have not learned that these advances toward the Liberal party have produced any impres- | said: sion. So far as the people have been heard from they demand that the next Chamber refuse all supplies for war, except war for strictly defensive purposes, and that it insist first of all on the Ministry conceding the demands of the Liberal majority.

be included in the programme.

too little relaxation, and give too much time to money getting, we have regarded not only with interest but with a certain degree of sympathy what is known as the Eight-Hour Movement. And, though its advocates seem determined to disagree with us, we shall not follow their example. We do not, indeed, believe that any act of Congress, or of a Legislature, can reduce the hours of hired labor to eight. We do not believe the change they contemplate can be effected in a day nor in a year. But we do believe that a division of our time into three equal parts-one for work, one for sleep, and a third for refreshment and recreation is a natural, beneficent economy, which may at no distant day be realized, through inquiry, discussion, frugality, the reform of vicious tastes and habits, and a reasonable degree of self-denial if not self-sacrifice on the part of those interested. Whether the present redemption of one day in seven from ordinary labor ought not to be taken into account in fixing the term of a day's work we have not fully considered; but we believe the day need not be distant when the earnings of eight hours' faithful labor through six days of each week may satisfy all our real wants, and afford some surplus for old age or infirmity.

drinks, for tobacco, in gambling, and in the nameless you decide this question the hopeless way.

Mr. Ira Steward-whose letter we printed on Saturday-thinks we unfairly "assume that wages must be reduced if the hours of labor are reduced." He is mistaken. We assume this, neither unfairly nor fairly. We cannot decide how far the productive efficiency of an average day's work will be diminished by reducing the hours of labor from ten to eight. Practical experience must determine. Our impression is that production would be lessened, but not to the extent of one-fifth. It would probably range between one-sixth and one-eighth; being less in some

Nor do we hold that nominal wages would necessarily be lessened because production was diminished. They might even be increased. The scarcity of any article-the difficulty of replacing or duplicating it-

Mr. Steward evidently thinks differently. He holds that the laborer is paid but a part of his earningsoften, a small part-and that, by reducing the hours than five with Impartial Suffrage? Not six years, we them, but they are nevertheless facts. Why won't of labor, he will secure a larger proportion, and ultithe planters see that the new wine can't be kept in | mately the whole, of what justly belongs to him. He

The first result, then, to look for in a reduction of boars is an increase of wages, and at the same time a cheapening of the results of labor. Gradually the wages system will fade out until at less every man will receive all be earns, and no one more. We shall grow—ust jump—into cooperative industry, and capitalist and laborer will be one." -Here is no blunt assertion, in so many words, that he who plants, tills and gathers a field of corn is entitled to every ear and every stalk of it-that he is defrauded to the extent that he comes short of thisbut that is the underlying assumption. And it is this

Senate last Thursday, Mr. Ballard submitted the fol- planters to what is so manifest and momentous a this country ever work for another? In other words, the product of his labor! Clearly, he need not de with his cabin, and still have more left than they can this-he might work for himself if he would-that is, ever improve and use. They can take the Blacks half those who now work for wages might soon right out of the hands of the "Northern White mis- have farms or shops of their own, if they would sionaries" by no trick, no finesse, but by simple faith | earnestly try. The field is as open to them as and good will. Why will they stand in their own to us who once worked for wages and now work for light !— [Ed. Tribune.] tory return than he could by working for himself? can easily set up for himself. We wish many more ened the conclusion of a treaty of alliance with Italy, the man who works for another does so not for that other's sake but his own-does so bearticles of which provides that neither Prussia nor cause he thinks his labor, confined with at the rate of wages agreed on, than he could otherthe tools, the seed, &c., will be just as fairly and fully of what they now spend unwisely, and so become

> You see, Mr. Steward, that our difference is not exactly what you have supposed it, and that the re-

The N. V. Times mistakenly asserts that we had, or professed to have, "exclusive news" of Senator Wright's death. That news was current in Washington the day before we printed it; and, being telegraphed thence, first appeared in The Commercial Advertiser. We printed that news with comments; but, receiving at a late hour a correction, the original misinformation appeared (by mistake) along with its

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana adjourned on the 19th inst. In an address delivered at the opening of the Convention, the Rev. Mr. Trader gave a somewhat ties to all soldiers, equally: to those that received \$300 gloomy account of church affairs in Louisiana. He local bounty as well as to those who received more; and

"We meet not now as in former times, with loy and delight, at the rapid growth of the Kingdom of God in our midst. Oh, no! But the most of us, with the sad story of an impoverished country, downstated churches, vacant parishes, scattered conno! But the most of sayant in seaso story of an impoversance country, downstated charches, vacant parishes, scattered con-gregations, with a postor kere and there looking after the lest sheep of his flock, struggling on with scarcely the necessaries of tife, and often laboring with his own hands for the support of himself and family. We know of but few congregations At the date of our latest advices from Europe, the lost of the City of New Orleans who are doing anything toward

supporting their pasters, and for the simple reason that the

The Convention adopted a resolution rescinding the action of May, 1861, whereby the Diocese of Louisiana was declared to be no longer a Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and then passed the following:

"Resolved, That this Diocuse accede to and readopt the Con-stitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America."

After a warmly contested canvass, the Convention elected the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer of Maryland Bishop of the Diocese.

THE STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

It is not so well known in this country as it ought to be that Henry C. Carey's System of Social Science has found so many admirers and adherents in Europe, and more particularly in Germany, as to have already secured his general recognition as the greatest, or, at least, one of the greatest economists of the age. Germany already has a school of able writers who revere Carey as their master, and their number seems to be rapidly increasing. Carey had long been in personal communication

with the leading European writers on social economy, when, in 1859, his "Principles on Social Science" attracted the general attention of the literary circles of Europe to him and his system. The work was translated into French and German, and called forth able and thorough reviews of the new system in some of the best periodicals of Europe. Still more was this the case when, in 1864, the "Manual of Social Science" appeared, which condensed the great ideas contained in the three volumes of the larger work into one, and thus made them accessible to a larger number of readers. This work was twice translated into German, and the translations were followed by a number of essays in leading montulies, weeklies and dailies of Germany, explaining the fundamental and essential features of the system. Of those journals which we have seen and read we mention the Gazette, of Augsburg, which, in many respects, maintains its reputation of being one of the most influential dailies of Germany; the monthly Unsere Zeit of Leipsic, a continuation of the celebrated Brockhaus Conversations-Lexicon; the Leipsic Illustrirte Zeitung, the first of the illustrated journals of Germany. Though not indorsing every view of Carey, the authors of all these essays agree in pronouncing him an eminent thinker, and the author of an economical system which marks the beginning of a new era. So extensive, in fact, has been the discussion of Carey, his works and his merits, in the periodical literature of Germany, that we believe few foreign authors to be atpresent so well and generally known in Germany as he.

E. Dühring, lecturer (Privatdocent) at the Uni versity of Berlin, who has written a special work on the "Revolution Produced by Carey in Political Economy and Social Science," and an original work from his standpoint in "Capital and Labor." In the former of these works Professor Dühring thus explains his opinion of Carey's system:

thus explains his opinion of Carey's system:

"The author drew me more and more toward him, as much indeed by his moral and humane character as by his far-weing mind. I gradually learned what I possessed in the writings of the man whom I had previously known only as the expounder of apparently strange views in relation to the Reut of Land; or, as I may truly say. I had known him only by name. I thought it but reasonable, then, to make myself master of the subject before laying my opinions before you. What really had to be done was nothing less than to exchange the well night Ptolomean point of view of science for the Copernican. What the hellocentile point of view is to astronomers, what the improved theories in tregard to space and time are to metaphysicians, that the new axiom of the course of development in the cultivation of the soil is to the students of Social Science.
"I can to-day with a good conscience, and without a fear

Science.

I can to-day, with a good conscience, and without a fear that I shall ever be forced to recall my judgment, declare that Carey, the mention of whom was core as strange to you, is not only the annihilator of a goodly parton of the fencies hitherto held, but also the founder of a positive and harmonized system of Social Science, a system fruitful in every direction. The reform of traditional political economy, which he has not only pioneered but completed, is of so vast a nature that I almost hesitate to call it solely a reform. We have in fact to do with an entirely original creation. The work of Carey is to me as an oasts in the desert of every-day monotony."

We might addance similar commission of other distingting the state of the control of other distinguished.

We might adduce similar opinions of other distinbeen said to show the influence which Carey has acquired in Europe.

Carey's system is regarded by his German admirers as the natural outgrowth of the free American institutions, and it may, therefore, be presumed that his growing reputation as the greatest economist of the age will add to the increasing appreciation of the institutions of the new world on the part of the old. The eminent place which the scholars of doctrine that raises a barrier between us and many the European Continent, by common consent, have assigned to Carey is, moreover, a conclusive proof that not, as many suppose, the whole of the old world is worshiping the idel of free trade, but that lowing, and brought the body to a vote on it, viz. truth. They should educate the Blacks. They have why does he accept a certain equivalent termed wages the beginning of a new era of social science is dated from the appearance of a system, of which the pr

> Works like those of Carey naturally find only a restricted number of readers. To fully understand and appreciate them requires a training of mind and a perseverance which, unfortunately, but few people possess. And yet, it is of the utmost importance for society that sound views of the fundamental principles. of social science should be as widely as possible diffused, for commercial and social questions are more and more claiming the attention of legislative assemblies. They are becoming the subject of animated controversies, and thus are frequently referred for ultimate decision to the ballot-box. How can, in such cases, an intelligent vote be cast unless at least the fundamental principles of social science are under-

stood by the mass of the people ! An important step toward presenting the substance of Carey's system in an elementary and popular form to the mass of the people, and especially the young has just been taken. A relative and disciple of Carey. Miss Kate McKean, who has fully proved her mastery of the subject by the compilation of the "Manual of Social Science," has Just prepared a "Catechism of Social Science," which is now, in weekly installments, being published in a weekly paper of this city (The Iron Age), to which Carey is a regular editorial contributor. Immediately on its completion, it is to be issued in book form. The work is sure to have & very large circulation in Germany, where Carey's connection with it guarantees a very favorable reception. We hope that in the author's own country the aim of this important publication-to give an impulse to a more extensive study of the fundamental prin-

The New-Orleans Picagune learns from a Paris

letter that

"Mr. Jacob Thompson. President Buchanan's Secretary of
the Interior, is in Paris, whither he arrived from Egypt some
time since. Mr. Thompson says were the ban removed from
him upon the charge of having been engaged in the assassmation conspiracy, he would go to Mississippi and do his best
to aid in the reconstruction. He says there is ample evidence
in the hands of the President that he had no connection
with or knowledge, however remote, of the assassination plot. His son is carrying on his installon, and has,
he says, made satisfactory contracts for the work with his
former siaves, above two-thirds of whom remain upon his
plantation. Mr. Thompson is anxions to return to the United
States, and expresses himself freely in favor of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and upon the necessity of
the Southern States accepting the situation and acting with
loyalty and good faith."

" Equalizing Bounties."

House Bounty Bill, illustrate the extreme narrowness of view which impelled all the Massachusetts, members, and nearly all from New-York, to vote to defer action on it. namely, against laying on the table Gen. Banks's motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered—though they finally voted unanimously for the

adopts the arguments that just and considerate men will be astonished that Gen, Banks used, "that the State which has paid bounties to the amount of \$300 gets nothing, and s compelled at the same time to pay, or assist in paying,

Well, suppose the New-York soldiers all got \$100

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-ne the most improved Looms for weaving Taxes, Bindings, Webbings.

the whole French expeditionary force in Mexico within the time agreed upon.

We print on another page a letter from John R.

Our platform of Reconstruction is known to be-UNIVERSAL AMNESTY-IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE. If the Blacks are just about the most docile, valuable peastwo Houses will embody this in a Constitutional Amendment and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable that it might put the next Con- between that race and "the Northern White missiongress against us, and so let in the acceded States on their own terms; but on so good a platform it is safe o die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection. | too late; the Southrons and the Blacks are better

agress equal to that accorded to the white men of South The Democratic Senators voted No-they thought dose of castor oil, followed by one of aloes, and this

The Amendment now before the Senate is too complicated and cumbrous. It needs a Philadelphia lawyer to expound and elucidate it. That section which proposes a general disfrenchisement of ex-Rebels till 1870 is (we presume) to be stricken out, as we trust it may be. It will never amount to anything in practice if retained. When a good many were fierce for keeping the Irish from the ballot-boxes, we should have been well content with any substitute that would prevent their voting more than once at the same election. So now, if the ex-Rebels are willing to stand on an equal footing with the rest of us, we shall be

of self-conceit in Congress. Let it be clearly understood that no plan of restoration that Congress can or should devise will be accepted at once by the Southern oligarchy. They will wait at all events to see if the Copperheads cannot carry the next House, so as to let them in with flying colors. They mean that not only shall the fatted calf be killed to honor their return, but that they shall monopolize all the yeal. What Congress now does-all it can do-is to make up an issue for the imto make this issue so clear and simple that none can

The Veto Message states that, at the election

dence has been abused. Here is the evidence:

become a State, was 3,025 for to 2,870 against. Their

than any new State ever was.

ides of a European Congress was again actively discussed, and it was reported that Prussia and Italy had consented to the holding of the Congress, the latter power insisting, however, that the cession of Venetia

VIEWS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MEN. Firmly believing that the industrious classes (which designation we would by no means restrict to those whose labor is mainly muscular) work too hard, have

Has any doubter ever considered how large a share of the earnings even of the penniless day-laborer are devoted to pernicious indulgences—to the satisfaction of vicious appetite? Just think of the millions on millions spent by the poor of this City for intoxicating haunts of abomination, before you decide that Eight Hours' faithful labor might not give us all a better living than we get. See how enormous is the waste of human capacity in every direction before

callings and more in others.

is one element of its price. But we do hold-and here we come in conflict with the habitual assumptions of Eight-Hour championsthat if a journeyman mechanic or laborer received more pay for less work than hitherto, he must pay more for whatever he buys-so that a practical reducthat now gives him \$4, would have to pay more for

incontestible that A. B. works for C. D. precisley and only because he can thus obtain a more satisfac-In other words, he says to himself, "By linking my hands to C. D.'s brain, his capital, I cannot only produce more, but secure a larger recompense for my labor, than I could by working for myself the We think this calculation often short-sighted-that many persist in working for wages who ought long since to have employed themselves. We are always trying to induce our young men to put out from the cities, the thickly-peopled districts, to localities where land is cheap, and a mechanic with a chest of tools would do so, both for their own sakes and for the the sake of those who would remain. But another's skill, capital, &c., will yield more to him, wise procure. And we hold that, of the crops grown -as with those who do the immediate plowing, hoeing and harvesting. And we deny that "capitalist and

capitalists as others have already done. form you advocate and we hope to see effected will not work exactly as you presume. You can't dayise a system under which those who save notice of today's earnings will not be obliged to pay something for the use of implements wherewith to do the work

One of his most active German followers is

guished German and French writers; but enough has

tection of home industry forms an indissoluble part.

cioles of social science-will be fully realized.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribu SIR: The objections of The Washington Ch-onicle to the The Chronicle advocates paying "Government" be

the bounties of States which have not paid them." It says: Now, this bill would not pay a dollar to the New York ien, while it would give \$100 each to the Kentucky men."